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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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FATHER COUGHLIN RIPS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

(Story on page 2)

—Acme Photo

DROUTH STRIKES AGAIN IN THE WEST. Scenes like this are being enacted again on the Great Plains. Cattle die by the thousands from hunger and thirst as the drouth destroys pastures and dries up water holes. Experts predict this year's drouth may be worse than the great drouth of 1934.

William Lemke, in the next issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, will tell how the New Deal has failed to give relief.

He will explain what must be done to save the Great Plains and the farms of millions of Americans.

"The Fight is On!"—Lemke Declares

(Story on pages 5 and 7)

Father Coughlin Debunks Roosevelt Platform

Editor's Note: Father Coughlin dictated the following piercing analysis of the Democratic Platform after reading the morning newspapers of June 26, which carried the text of the platform.

Father Coughlin's plank by plank inspection of the platform on which Franklin Delano Roosevelt must stand shatters this brittle structure of glass promises in a thousand slivers of worthless political debris.

The Democratic Platform of the Bankers' Party will be found printed in full on Page 14 of this issue.

The Democratic platform of 1936 all but broke the right arms of its composers in whacking themselves on the back for their pseudo achievements.

"We hold this truth to be self-evident," said they.

"We also hold this truth to be self-evident" that the artful dodgers of politics were not successful in incorporating planks in the platform to ensnare the disappointed millions of Americans as they did in 1932. For example, review the "self-evident truths" poetized by this "opus maximum" which escaped in sober moments from the minds of its composers.

1

"Protection of the farmers and the home."

More than three thousand homes confiscated every day.

2

"Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people."

More than two hundred bureaucracies set up; America suffering under the dictatorship of the Brain-Trust; the opportunity of wielding a WPA pick; the destruction of private initiative for profitable endeavor, etc., etc. Bear in mind that there were more evictions from homes in 1933, 1934 and 1935 than in any other corresponding period in the history of this civilization.

3

"Aid to those overtaken by disaster."

The opposition to the McCarran Amendment, which would have abolished slave wages for government employees; poor house security for the aged; CCC camps for the youth at thirty dollars a month, and, lest we forget, billions of dollars to the banks who "were overtaken by disaster."

4

"We have begun and shall continue a successful drive to rid our land of kidnappers and bandits."

This is quite a let-down from 1932 and its striving to rid the temple of the money changers. They are the persons whose exploitive methods put more guns into the hands of marauders and more lustful thoughts in the minds of kidnappers than all other forces combined.

5

"We shall continue to use the power of Government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who exploited the people."

By the 1935 Banking Act, the private creators and coiners and issuers of money who, in 1932 and 1933 "abdicated," and "confessed their guilt," as Mr. Roosevelt said, were gifted with the temple of the nation and the power to coin more money predicated not against wealth but against the debts which they themselves created.

6

"We have safeguarded the thrift of our citizens by restraining those who would gamble with other people's savings."

Here is one opportunity where the Democrats may applaud themselves. Joseph B. Kennedy, as administrator of the Security Exchange Control Act, was a shining star amongst the dim "knights" of the present administration's activities.

7

"We have built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the evils of unemployment and old age."

Yes, the Democrats built them on quicksand by the addition of 35 billion dollars of privately created money as a millstone around the neck of every child to be born within the next one hundred years. They proudly boast that they endeavored to malign the character of Dr. Townsend instead of investigating his plan.

8

"We will act to secure the consumer fair value, honest sales, and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price he receives."

This the Democrats accomplished by destroying cotton, burning corn, and slaughtering pigs. They have further secured this fair value by inflicting an invisible tax upon the consumer, and by permitting tax-exempt bonds to ride high, wide and handsome and free.

9

"The administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee Valley."

In one sense, this was laudatory. But pertinently may we ask who destroyed the death-sentence clause in the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill? This story will be told in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE to the confusion and consternation of the boastful promise-writers.

10

"We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price that they can afford."

They are not only entitled to this. Decent housing, honest wages and fair prices could have been instituted if the country had not been handed over to the money changers and saddled with 35 billion dollars of unpayable debt. Once more, witness the foreclosures which are still in vogue in country and in town, and these foreclosures are done in the name of the HOLC!

11

"We shall continue just treatment to our war veterans and their dependents."

Hoover turned the military forces upon the veterans. Roosevelt turned the legislative forces of a veto upon them. Hoover would have nothing to do with the bonus, either for the soldier or for the banker. Roosevelt, in desperation, permitted the so-called bonus to be paid the soldiers provided dollar for dollar was paid to some lending banker. More than that, the Spanish War veterans suffered a loss of revenue under this administration that boasts of fairness to the heroes of former wars.

12

"We have given the army of American industrial workers something more substantial than the Republican dinner pail of promises. We have increased the workers' pay, shortened his hours."

More truthfully they could have said that they denied purchasing power to the nation. This administration refused credit to small industry. This administration has put picks and shovels into the hands of men who have passed out of the age of using crude instruments of toil. This administration permitted to rust the mass production machinery in our factories. More than that, when full rates were paid to the bankers for feigned loans, when full prices were paid to the manufacturers for their steel, their cement and their timber, this adminis-

(Continued on page 3)

Democrats Blind to Want in Midst of Plenty

tration nullified the McCarran Amendment which endeavored to pay full prevailing wages to the laborers on government projects.

13

"We have taken the American business man out of the red."

Yes, they have turned them into the red road of Communism with its bureaucracy, its Tugwellism. It is true that a back entrance was paved for him, because at no time in the history of this nation were greater profits made per investment by monopolistic manufacturers than during the past two years. Witness, at the same time, these monopolistic corporations clipping wages. Witness the situation amongst the laborers with the multiplication of strikes in vogue. Witness every working man in America being forced to contribute one-third of his wages for the up-keep of unnecessary government debt.

14

"We have aided youth to stay in school."

What school? The school of despair; the school which forces the youth of today to assimilate the debts of the New Deal. Tax-exempt bonds have been multiplied for the wealthy, and burdens of taxation have been multiplied for the poor.

What school? The school that breeds socialists and communists; the school that wishes to overthrow a government that refrains from exercising its right and duty of coining and regulating the value of money.

15

"We pledge vigorously and fearlessly to enforce the provisions of the Anti-Trust Laws."

That word, "pledge," was written in the preface of the 1932 platform. The New Deal dictionary wherein that word is interpreted is in the hidden archives of the Brain Trust. This is the first time in the 1936 platform where the Democrats of 1936 have the effrontery to resurrect the hideous experiences identified with their 1932 promises.

16

"We believe that unemployment is a national problem."

This, long since, has passed from the realm of *belief*. We *know* that it is a national problem. We *know* that the New Dealers, refusing to face the debt question and the money question, have aided and abetted unemployment. We *know* that industrialists are anxious to pay honest living wages, were there sufficient tax-free credit existing in the nation. We know that New Dealers have not given industry this opportunity. We know that the five million whom the New Dealers boast are now returned to work, are working at less than a living wage. The problem is not getting men back to work. The real problem is getting them back to work at a profit for themselves as well as for their employers. The real problem, therefore, is to return men to useful, profitable employment at a living annual wage. This point the New Dealers have not explored.

17

"We have sought and will continue to seek to meet this problem through legislation within the Constitution."

There is still echoing in the Halls of Congress a presidential voice which advised Representatives to pass a law "even though it be unconstitutional."

18

"We pledge the immediate extension of the merit of Civil Service."

Oh, shades of Boss Tweed, of Dick Croker and Charlie Murphy! Oh, elephantine shadow of James Ever-Lasting Farley! Now we know that your platform is a perfidious poem. It is true that legislation was passed during this last session for the establishment of Civil Service examination. But it is likewise true that an exemption was made for every bureaucrat and appointee of the New Deal. It is true that the Constitution is concerned with the election of Representatives and Senators who pass our laws. But it is likewise true that no Civil Service examination, let alone election, was instituted for the appointment of the Brain Trusters and the "must" legislation.

19

"The administration has stopped deflation, restored values and enabled business to go ahead with confidence."

What business? Boon-doggling business.

What deflation? They have inflated credit to a point where the bubble is about to burst. What confidence? Confidence that if the New Deal groups established by this administration are put into action, America will be sovietized, industry will be nationalized, and 25 million citizens will be Stalin-ized.

20

"In our relationship with other nations, this government will continue to extend the policy of good neighborliness."

This government will continue to send its roving, raving Norman Davis to misrepresent the American people, unofficially, in the courts of Europe. This government, through its president and his Cabinet, will endeavor to plow under the doctrine of George Washington and his "No foreign entanglements." This government will attempt to identify us with the World Court and the League of Nations. This government will hold out its right hand in good neighborliness to the red Commissars in Mexico, who slay religionists, rape nuns and convent girls, teach Atheism in the schools and slaughter the souls of little children. This doctrine of good neighborliness will rightfully interfere in Germany when the Jews are victimized by a Hitler, but will keep silent when the Catholics and the Protestants are mangled and murdered in our next door Republic. This government will execute sanctions to the best of its ability against the friendly nation of Italy for the preservation of the Bank of England. This government will institute trade agreements with Canada and other foreign nations for the importation of at least one-tenth of the foodstuffs used in the United States. This government will violate the Constitution itself with its own interpretation of good neighborliness to fashion new-fangled un-American trade agreements.

21

"The issue in this election is plain. The American people are called upon to choose between a Republican Administration which has, and would again, regiment them in the service of a preferred group, and a Democratic Administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all our people."

The issue is plain. Both the Republicans and the Democrats form the left wing and the right wing of the common bird of prey—the banker. The issue is plain and the American people are cognizant of the danger that this vulture of private money creation which hovers over the dying carcass of our civilization, will pounce upon our liberties and spew out its vomit in the face of posterity. There is still want in the midst of plenty and the Republicans and the Democrats both refuse to recognize it. There is still danger of being devoured by the vultures of poverty, and the people recognize this to such an extent that the open hunting season is on not only for the Congressmen but for double dealing presidents as well as for New Dealing presidents. No wonder I stated on a former occasion that the New Deal platform is repudiated before it is printed.

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Why New Deal "Dozen't" Work

Compiled, Graded and Annotated
by Father Coughlin

International

Prof. Felix Frankfurter

He loves Lenin

Acme

Rexford Guy Tugwell

Destroy and Devastate

Acme

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel

Three little pigs (all dead)

International

Bernard M. Baruch

Gold and War

International

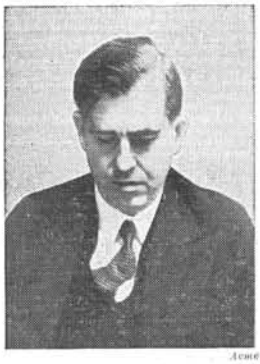
John J. O'Connor

"I'll kick him" John

International

Patrick J. Boland

"Me, too"



Acme

Henry A. Wallace

Margaret Sanger a la pigs

Acme

Rexford Guy Tugwell

The Magnificent Obsession

Acme

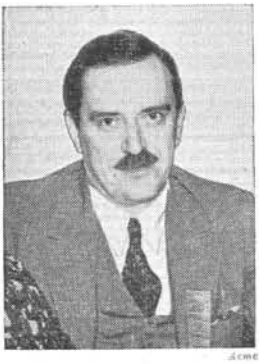
Carter Glass

Rothschild of America

Acme

Rexford Guy Tugwell

Angel over the White House



Acme

Earl Browder

Just a pal

Acme

Joseph T. Robinson

Charlie Michelson's voice

Third Party History

The press of America has consistently campaigned against "third parties" since the Civil war.

The very term "Third Party" is part and parcel of this propaganda.

There is nothing in the American theory of government that dictates any limitation on the number of parties proper to a democracy.

On the subject of parties the Constitution is silent. Yet the Founding Fathers of the nation knew the Whigs and Tories of England and knew well their reflection in the Whigs and Tories of the American colonies.

The Founding Fathers knew of a "third party" that had its inception after 1765 when by a series of repressive measures the parliament of England alienated the Colonists. The Patriot party, a third party, a minority party, stated its complete platform in the most important document of American history, namely, the Declaration of Independence.

The aim of the Patriots changed from political reform within the empire to independence from the empire. Its membership grew from a little handful in 1765 till it numbered two-thirds of the people of the thirteen original states.

As a "third party" it was more or less successful in first gathering to its five great principles, the great mass of Whigs. It was successful in pursuing to victory the war for independence. It was successful in vanquishing that one-third of our population which was Tory. Yet the party of Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry soon had Washington and Jefferson and every name dear to historic America, solidly within its ranks.

Today the luster of history shines down upon that third party of patriots while the Whigs and Tories sink into insignificance. A great cause demands a great party, and if the cause be great the party is great. Certainly there is nothing sacred or important in the mere fiction that America was ever wedded to a two party system of government.

With the successful termination of the American Revolution the next great issue was the adoption of a Constitution. Men divided themselves into two new political parties, a third and a fourth—if you will. On the one side were the lovers of strong government, men who wished the adoption of the Constitution; on the other many good men who, loving liberty, feared government itself and were disposed to suffer the evils of decentralization rather than place their destinies under a federal power.

The great issue was taken to the people. The Federalist won his fight. To his "third party" we owe our Constitution.

"Federalist and Anti-Federalist" having been succeeded by "Strict and Loose Constructionists" the new democracy entered upon a new period of party history when men divided on the issue of foreign policy.

France had made tremendous inroads into the affections of our people, not only by the help rendered in the closing days of the Revolution, but in her revolutionary philosophy of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. England still had her sons and daughters scattered through the young states. Both were violating the rights of America on the seas.

Men divided into a pro-French party and a pro-English party. The French party won; we fought England not France in our second war of independence. A "third party" had carried a successful issue to the people.

Soon we entered that "period of personal politics" when men followed outstanding leaders of the day and became known as "Jackson men," "Adams men," "Clay men," "Calhoun men."

By 1832 we had developed the modern political party, with the convention, the platform and the candidate.

The major parties were Whigs and Democrats.

Soon "third party" movements started.

We recall that little group, denoted "fanatics," who started the Abolition movement, Garrison, Lovejoy and their followers brought to Congress a flood of petitions on the slavery question and never ceased activity in the cause of freedom until the Free-Soilers succeeded the abolitionist, until a "third party" movement started in 1854 under the oaks at Jackson, Michigan, entered the lists in 1856, and elected a third party candidate in 1860, called Abraham Lincoln.

Would the immortal Lincoln have felt at home under any but the new banner of Republicanism?

So down through the decades—the greenback party gave us the money issue in the '70's. The Socialists first became articulate in the '80's. The Populists under Weaver, gave us the Silver Question in the '90's. In the first decade of the present century we find William Randolph Hearst and his Independence League. In the second decade Theodore Roosevelt and his Bull Moose. In the third decade we find the La-Follettes and the Progressive, the Farmer-Labor sending its distinguished Senator Shipstead to Congress.

In the fourth decade we find the birth of the Union Party under William Lemke.

There is nothing essentially good in third parties or second parties or first parties. There is nothing evil per se in old parties.

The facts of history remain. No great cause was ever accepted by the dominant parties in a democracy. A great cause needs to be declared and there gather to the standard bearers those of the electorate who think well of the great cause. These form a new party.

To the Democrats the names of Jefferson and Jackson are sacred. Yet the Democrats of Jefferson's day were but a new party and the Democrats of Jackson's day likewise constituted a new party.

To the Republicans the name of Lincoln is sacred. Yet the Republicans of Lincoln's day constituted a new party—clean, vigorous and with an issue.

Americans all may be proud of "third parties."

HISTORY REPEATS

Americans hated the tyranny of George III. A new party wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Americans wanted a Constitution. A third party gave it to them.

Americans hated Hamilton's privately owned Bank of the U. S. A third party elected Andrew Jackson.

Americans detested slavery. A third party elected Abraham Lincoln.

Today American patriots of 1936 hate the tyranny of the bankers, want their Constitution restored, want the money changers driven from the temple, demand the abolition of economic slavery.

A third party, The Union Party, will therefore elect William Lemke.

Lemke, O'Brien at Royal Oak Count on 5 Million N. U. S. J. Votes

William Lemke, candidate for President, visited the offices of the National Union on Thursday, June 25th. Accompanying him was the Hon. Thomas C. O'Brien. Together with Father Coughlin, matters were discussed relative to the interpretation of the platform and to the activities of the National Union and its supporters of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates at the forthcoming election.

According to the files of the National Union, at least five million votes will be consolidated through that organization's efforts behind the leaders of the Union Party.

Representatives from the states of Massachusetts and Michigan were also present at the meeting. Mr. Fred Zimmerman of Cleveland and Mr. Walter Baertschi of Toledo disclosed that upwards of 1,400 units in Ohio, averaging a membership of one hundred seventy-six persons each, not only wield the balance of power in the Buckeye State, but are strong enough to dominate its Congressional and federal activities.

Mr. Heffernan of Massachusetts announced that the 1,612 units from that state average a membership of more than two hundred each. Michigan, with a unit population of approximately one thousand and averaging better than one hundred forty-seven members per unit, was represented as the nucleus of an organization which more than controlled the outcome of the November elections.

It was conservatively estimated that these three formerly New Deal states are definitely in the swing for the Union Party support.

Father Coughlin made it plain that he would not permit the National Union to digress from its policy of supporting Democrat and Republican candidates for Congress in these states or in any other states where commitments have already been made. He further pointed out that candidates for Congress in any political party who pledged their support to the principles of social justice must be considered eligible and that their endorsement must be left entirely in the hands of the Congressional District assemblies.

It was further agreed that no hitch-hiker aspirants to Congress would be encouraged to thumb their way to victory on the Union Party program.

Only in those Congressional Districts where neither Democrat nor Republican nor Progressive nor Farmer-Laborite was acceptable to the National Union because of their refusal to accept its principles would there be tolerated a candidate on the Union Party ticket. However, if a candidate already endorsed by the National Union in the Democratic or Republican ranks openly campaigns for the re-election of President Roosevelt or for the election of Governor Landon, he will render himself ineligible. His silence in advocating the election of Mr. Lemke will not destroy his eligibility.

This policy therefore precludes the candidacy of any state officers, county officers or municipal officers on the Union Party ticket which, at this time, refrains from entering into the political activities of state, county and city.

With this thorough understanding existing between the leaders of the Union Party and the officers of the National Union, Mr. Lemke departed for Chicago, where he will open up the Union Party national offices under the national chairmanship of Congressman Burdick of North Dakota.

Write at Once for Convention Reservations

Thousands of requests for hotel reservations are pouring in daily from delegates, alternates and their friends who plan to attend the first national convention of National Union for Social Justice in Cleveland on August 13, 14, 15, 16.

Cleveland hotels have reduced their rates for the duration of the convention.

In view of the unprecedented early demand for reservations, it is advisable that delegates and visitors communicate with Walter D. Davis, 113 St. Clair Ave. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Every request will be handled promptly in the order received.

Charles A. Lindbergh, father of the hero of American aviation, at the time he was running for Governor of Minnesota at the close of the World War, said to Congressman Lemke in Washington:

"I hope I live to see the day I will vote for you to be President of the United States."

Louis Ward Announces Candidacy for Senate

Louis B. Ward, who was closely associated with the National Union and with Father Coughlin personally, last Friday announced his candidacy for United States Senator in the state of Michigan. He will file on the Democratic ticket.

Father Coughlin made the following exclusive statement to SOCIAL JUSTICE concerning Mr. Ward's candidacy:

"For many years this learned gentleman has been a firm defender and exponent of the principles of social justice. At times he acted as Father Coughlin's agent in Washington.

"Mr. Ward understands thoroughly the nature and principles of money. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. He has proven himself to be a true friend to agriculture and labor. By having printed and publicized his pledge to support the sixteen points of social justice, he renders himself highly eligible for endorsation by all the Congressional Districts in the state of Michigan.

"His Republican opponent, probably, will be the Honorable James Couzens, who for years has represented Michigan in the Senate chamber.

"The campaign to be conducted between Mr. Ward and Mr. Couzens will be upon a high plane, with the customary mud-slinging totally absent.

"The Honorable James Couzens is not eligible for endorsement by the National Union for Social Justice. His record, as represented by his support of tax-exempt bonds, in which Mr. Couzens is personally interested, and his advocacy of the World Court and of the policy of internationalism, now discredited not only by America but also by Europe, were two of the several factors which have forced the National Union to conclude as it has done."

NOTES ON WILLIAM LEMKE'S LIFE

The room number is 1226, new House Office Building.

You don't have to wear a gardenia in your lapel or have a crease in your trousers to get in.

Everybody is welcome and everybody gets the same cordial greeting whether the visitor happens to be an Iowa farmer, a laborer, or a bond salesman from Wall Street.

The man behind the desk in the inner office is William Lemke, the people's representative from North Dakota and the Union Party's choice for President.

If you want to call him Bill, that's all right, too. For Bill Lemke is a plain man. There are no airs about him, no artificiality.

Poor but Honest

Bill Lemke's face is freckled. He's bald from the worries of public office. Financial worries have been his, too, for Bill Lemke is an honest man, and it's hard for an honest man to be rich.

There's a bend in his back from his labors as a boy on North Dakota farms. He's not a gentleman farmer, like Franklin D. Roosevelt. Bill Lemke has actually had his hands in the soil and he knows what a plow-handle feels like.

The Union party's candidate for president of the United States was born 57 years ago on a farm in Sterns county, Minn., not far from the home of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

Covered Wagon Days

A great part of Lemke's boyhood years were spent in the bed of an ox-drawn covered wagon. His father, mother and eight brothers and sisters finally settled down on a homestead claim in Tonner county, North Dakota, near the town of Cando.

Recalling those early days, the White House aspirant says: "We all had to work hard. At harvest time the schedule was from 3 in the morning until 11 at night.

"But life was happiness. We had hopes and aspirations for the future, something that is denied our present-day youth."

Lemke's early education was received at home from books read in the pale glow of a kerosene lamp or candles.

By painful saving he was able to attend high school in Cando for one year and the preparatory department of North Dakota University for three years.

Later he was graduated with an L.L.B. from the university. It was at the University of North Dakota that he first met Lynn Frazier, now senator from North Dakota and co-author of the Frazier-Lemke farm bill.

Yale, 1905

He finished his law course at Yale in 1905 and set up an office in Fargo, N. D., where he conducted a private practice until he was elected Attorney General of the state in 1920.

In 1922 he came within 20,000 votes of being elected governor, polling the largest number of votes of any independent candidate for that office.

Bill Lemke came to Washington in 1932 as a Non-Partisan Representative-at-Large from North Dakota.

Not given to the customary festivities of public life, Lemke has spent most of his time in his office and on the House floor, struggling unselfishly for the best interests of his constituents.

He and his wife, Isabelle, a Fargo girl whom he married in 1910, have three children: William, Jr., 22, graduated with distinction this year from George Washington University Law School; Robert, 19, and Mary, 16, both of Fargo.

Diametrically opposed to the make-believe and sham of politics, Bill Lemke is just as genuine in his private life. He's careless in dress, being more concerned with the serious problems of public office.

In his free hours he prefers solitude with his family. At home, he raises flowers, likes fishing and dogs.

The Famous Cap

Bill Lemke doesn't own a hat. So when Father Coughlin heralded his candidacy for the presidency, he had to say, *"Lemke has thrown his cap in the ring."*

That's right. For the Union party standard bearer's only headgear is a cap—a gray one. He buys a new one about once a year.

William Lemke at 21

Lemke Lines

"The Union party platform was made for the common people, of whom Lincoln said: 'God must have loved the poor because He made so many of them.'"

"When I am President there won't be any gag rules to stifle legislation."

"We've got a platform that's big enough for all of us."

"The Union Party campaign will be financed by the nickels and dimes of our toiling classes and not by million-dollar donations from the wealthy interests."

"Do not believe that a President ever over-works. He over-worries himself."

Lemke at Chicago Girds for Battle

LASHES BOGUS FARM PLANK OF DEMOCRATS

Exclusive statement to SOCIAL JUSTICE by William Lemke

In the plank on agriculture of the Democratic Party Platform the New Dealers assert that they have taken the farmer off the road to ruin.

The truth is that the New Dealers have taken the farmer off his farm.

The Federal Land Banks, during the Roosevelt administration, have foreclosed on more farms than at any previous time in their history. Foreclosures and evictions by the thousands continue to mount day by day in increasing volume.

Bear in mind that the leaders of the Democratic Party were responsible for the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. The Frazier-Lemke Bill would have saved these homes that now fall under the sheriff's hammer.

The New Dealers state further in their farm plank that farmers no longer "suffer from 15c corn, three cent hogs, 2½c beef at the farm, five cent wool, 30c wheat, five cent cotton and three cent sugar."

But the farmers of my state know that in 1934 they were selling hogs for 1½c per pound, chickens and ducks for five cents per pound and geese for four cents per pound. The farmers also know that, as late as the fall of 1935, they were selling barley as low as eight cents per bushel and oats and rye for from 15c to 20c a bushel.

Every intelligent person knows that higher prices in other grains are due, not to any action of this administration, but to the drouth. Furthermore, it is true that prices, because of the drouth, would have gone higher, had it not been for the trade agreements of the New Deal, which permit foreign importations to compete with American agriculture and thereby lower the prices paid to American farmers.

The platform of the Democratic Party states further that the fair-minded administration of agriculture shall continue. The truth is that there never was so much fraud, misrepresentation and questionable procedure used in any administration as there is at present employed by the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration. It is these departments that have become dictatorial to the point of intolerance. It is these departments that have compelled the farmer to sign away his birthright.

The farm planks in the Democratic platform four years ago were not enacted into law. The promises were bright, the performance null and void. The claim of accomplishment is false. The promises of 1936 are disqualified by the record at the moment of their utterance.

New Deal Death

THIS LITTLE PIG did not go to market. Rare photograph of one of the millions of pigs slaughtered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its program of "Devastation and Destruction."

Father Coughlin Says:

Joseph Wellington Byrns is dead. May the former Speaker of the House of Representatives rest in peace!

On the occasion of his burial in the hallowed soil of Tennessee, where rests the sacred dust of Andrew Jackson, a pilgrimage sped its way from the Capitol to pay its last tribute to the remains of one who served his Democratic party well, as he wielded the gavel in season and out of season, for the "must" legislation and for the promotion of the "gag" rule.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to commercialize politically the sacred occasion of Byrns' funeral, Franklin Delano Roosevelt detoured from the path of duty to the tomb of the greatest Democratic president of all—one who really drove the money changers from the temple.

If history will remember the contributions of the great, let the muse of memory never forget the statement made by Jackson to those private coiners and issuers of money, when they visited him at the White House, asking permission to perpetuate their racket of exploitation.

"It would be my sin to permit you to continue in your unjustifiable business," said Jackson.

Within a few weeks after having made this statement, a central government-owned bank was established.

God forbid the mockery of Roosevelt's standing "reverently" at the tomb of Jackson after having broken his promise to drive the money changers from the temple!

If the shade of Jackson could voice the thoughts which the occasion demanded, it would say "Depart from me, thou unfaithful servant—thou hast made this a den of thieves."

Head Office in Mid-West City

(By special correspondent)

Chicago, June 27.—Congressman William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, arrived in Chicago Saturday morning after a conference the preceding day at Royal Oak with Father Coughlin and Union Party Vice-Presidential candidate Thomas Charles O'Brien, preliminary to setting up national headquarters in the metropolis of the mid-west in the immediate future.

Petitions to place William Lemke's name on the ballot in Illinois are already being circulated. Directions for placing Congressman Lemke's name on the ballot in all the states of the Union will emanate from the Chicago headquarters under the surveillance of Congressman Burdick of North Dakota, the national chairman of the Union Party.

Attacking the Roosevelt administration and the Philadelphia convention platform, Congressman Lemke declared to Chicago reporters:

"There isn't anything new in the platform, except self-laudation and claims of performance never performed.

"The 1932 platform suited us, so far as the farmers were concerned. But it was forgotten. We believe a President should keep his pledges, or tell the public when and why he cannot.

Willliam Lemke's first comment when he read the Farm Plank of the Democratic Platform:

"Every farmer who has been so unfortunate, because of the drouth, to be forced to ask for aid from either the Department of Agriculture or the Farm Credit Administration has had to mortgage not only all his belongings but in fact has become a slave to the Federal Government, together with his wife and children."

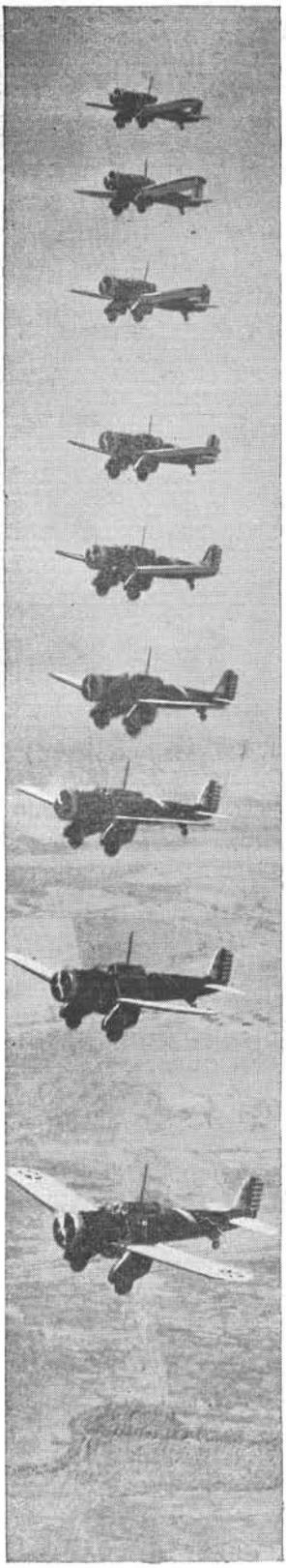
"Under recently negotiated trade agreements, the administration has been selling our American agricultural markets to foreigners just to be able to peddle a few more automobiles abroad.

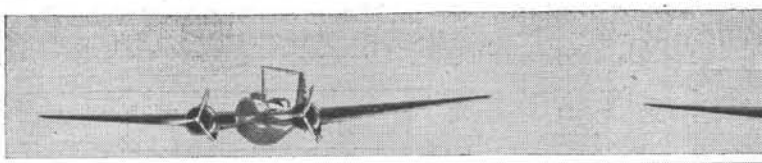
"In 1935, one billion three hundred million dollars' worth of agricultural products were imported from abroad.

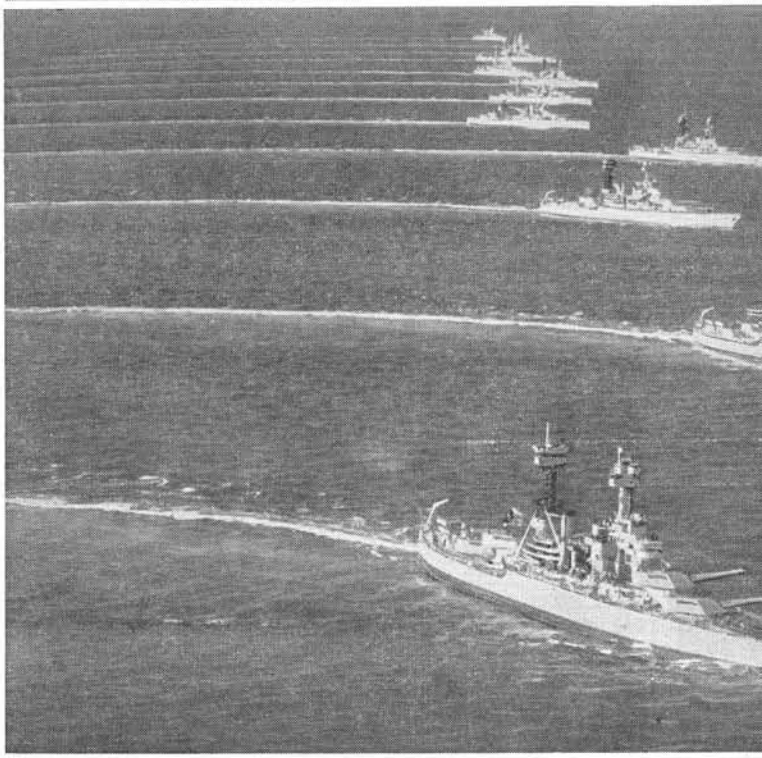
"It has been misrepresented to the city people that the farmers are getting something for nothing. As a matter of fact, the only farmers who received any benefit under the administration's agricultural program were those who had crop failures. It has also aided the 'coupon clippers' while publicly praising its feeding of the poor.

"Surely no one wants to sell out our American markets and force American labor down to coolie standards. But that also is being done."

Congressman Lemke spoke the same afternoon at Burlington, Iowa. He will return to Chicago soon after July 4.





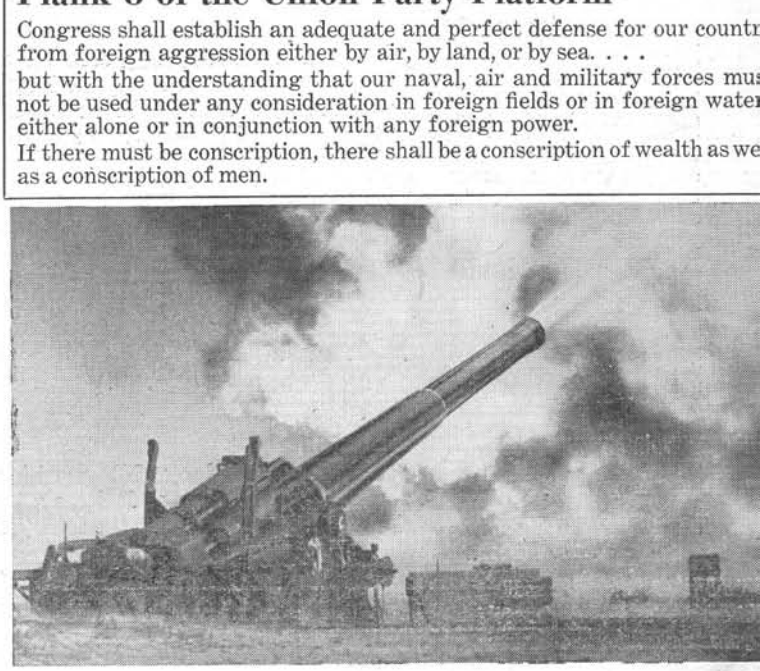


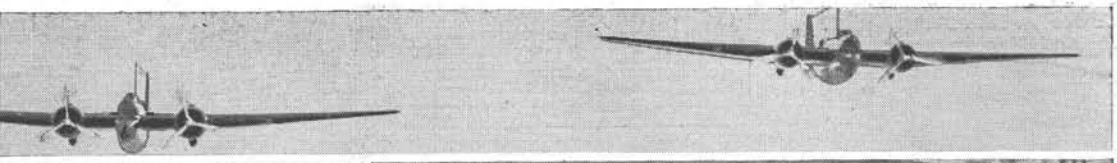
Plank 8 of the Union Party Platform

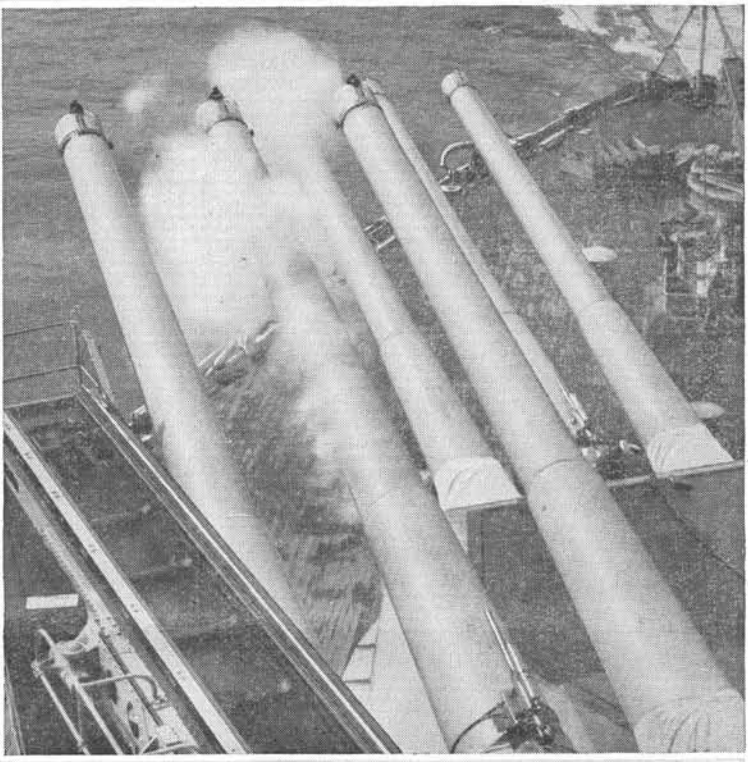
Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our countr from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea. . . .

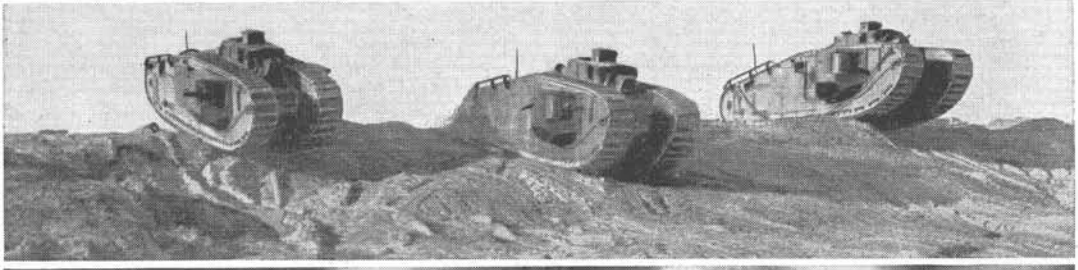
but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces mus not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign water either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power.

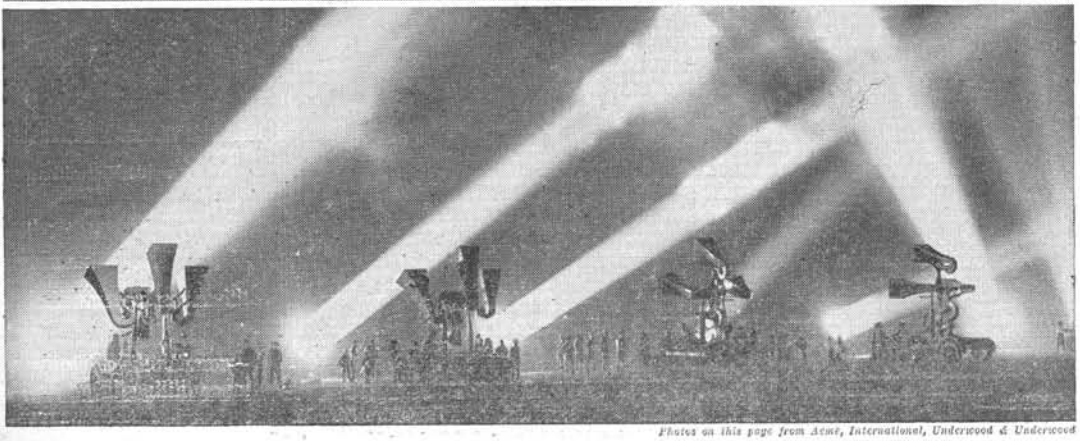
If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as we as a conscription of men.











Photos on this page from Acme, International, Underwood & Underwood

Rechristened

Acme

"Gentleman Jim" Farley, author of the Democratic Rule Book of Politics.

Father Coughlin Says:

(With apologies to the Saturday Evening Post)

Last week the Saturday Evening Post skidded as close to the precipice of libel as it was possible for their Philadelphia lawyers to permit. They discovered the middle name of Gentleman Jim Farley.

Most people are under the impression that the Democratic chairman was christened James Aloysius Farley. Now it is disclosed that the records were wrong. According to the Saturday Evening Post, he was better known as James "Everlast" Farley. "Everlast" is the name of a sporting goods house that sold linen boxing trunks to the young hopefuls of Fistiana at $10.00 a set. James "Everlast," then commissioner of boxing for the state of New York, made it compulsory for every aspirant to perfection in the manly art to purchase his equipment from this sporting goods house, whose offices were almost adjacent to Gentleman Jim's headquarters.

Everlastingly the racket goes on. Tickets for boxing matches to the extent of $9,000; hundreds of thousands of dollars of valuable postage stamps; boxing gloves for postmasters!

Be it said to his credit that Jim did make a contribution to boxing in his state. He abolished the foul punch and made it permissible to crack the opponent below the belt. Everlastingly this process of reasoning goes on. Today there is no foul punch in politics. You may hit below the belt with a five-billion-dollar slush fund in the hands of the dolesters, or sell tickets to the Democratic National convention, to see the greatest show on earth.

Hats off to James "Everlast" Farley!

N. U. S. J. Victories in Maine Tame Smith Bill Advocates

The Leftist

by Father Coughlin

The French have a word for it. It is "gaucherie". It means left-handedness. Some people call it clumsiness. Politicians call it radical.

Now that the left-handed salute has been extended by Earl Browder, Communist spokesman in America, to the sanctimonious Democrats recently in convention in Philadelphia, the political air has been cleared.

It is difficult to conceive how the sleek-bodied, honey-tongued New Dealers could have made love to the filthy untouchables from Moscow.

Somewhere, sometime during the moonshine sessions of the last three years, the flirtation was initiated, the caress was extended, the secret contract was performed, prior to the honeymoon in Philadelphia.

Careless of what friends and family may think, Earl Browder has confessed his alliance with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In open session with his own brethren in New York, he broke down and admitted that Landon must be defeated at any cost, and Roosevelt must be supported, because Roosevelt's party and platform were more in harmony with Lenin's than any other party or platform in America.

Guess who are the Leftists. We are afraid that the Earl of Browder has extended a left-handed compliment to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Father Coughlin Says:

Hitler and the Reichstag!

Mussolini and his Parliament!

Up to date these two bodies of legislation have held all-time records for unanimity.

Now the record is assailed, insofar as the recent Democratic National Convention has gone them one better.

Everyone knows that Roosevelt's nomination was "in the bag" three years ago. There was no reason for the Democratic convention other than to give the poet laureate a chance to compose a second platform dirge.

Two weeks ago it was determined to spring the platform, to nominate Roosevelt and to return home all in one day. But the boys who sold peanuts and popcorn, jackasses and toy balloons, raised a howl that Jim Farley was cheating them out of their concessionary profits.

Even the hotdog stands put up an awful howl, until Farley agreed to prolong the convention five days and give a break to those who paid top prices for their concession stands.

Hitler and Mussolini should take a lesson from this adroit Americanism, which proves itself to be a friend, if not to the voters, at least to the concessioners.

Why should Hitler take only one day to have his stooges yote "Ja, Ja," when the "past-master," Jim Farley, can prolong the agony for five days?

The nefarious Smith Act, which had the benedictions of Mr. Roosevelt placed upon its unholy brow, has died of heart failure. With no dissenting voices in the House of Representatives, it passed under presidential pressure exerted by "kick-'em-down" John O'Connor.

Then the bill was transferred to the Senate where, under the direction of the lugubrious Senator Robinson, it was supposed to be bathed with the benignity of senatorial intelligence. Unfortunately, too many Senators were afraid to muddy their hands with the Smith Bill which was nothing more than a "gag rule" upon the American public.

At this juncture, the Socrates of the White House conceived the plan of sending his cherished Smith Bill to the wet nurses of the Conference Committee. By unanimous vote the conferees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate passed the Smith Bill.

As is reported in the Congressional Record, it aimed at assassinating the activities of Father Coughlin. These conferees forgot that in 1932 Father Coughlin's voice pilloried Herbert Hoover and his rugged individualism and was instrumental in transferring five million votes, at least, to the promising young man, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

What was sauce for the goose must not be sauce for the gander. Therefore, Father Coughlin must be cold storaged before the forthcoming elections of 1936. That was the object of the Smith Bill.

Meanwhile, the primary elections in Maine were held. Meanwhile, 2 out of 3 congressional candidates indorsed by the National Union were successful at the poles in that rock-ribbed Republican State.

Then the Smith Bill came back before the House of Representatives to be passed under the whip of Patty Boland, who learned how to crack the whip in the coal mines of Scranton on the backs of asses.

This time the Congressmen were not "jack asses". Patty Boland's whip was snarled. They said:

"If the National Union was so successful in Maine, perhaps its power will extend to Pennsylvania, to New York, to Michigan, to Massachusetts, to Ohio, to every other State in the Union. Therefore, let us think twice before we invite repercussions from Father Coughlin and his supporters."

As a result the erstwhile rubber stamp Congressmen who hitherto obeyed "Pat-Me-Too-Boland" refused to move.

As a result, the radio voice will operate in 1936 against Mr. Roosevelt and his broken promises just as it operated in 1932 for Mr. Roosevelt and his counterfeit promises.

The People Speak:

HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

HEARD RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF MY OLD FRIEND AND LIFE LONG CHAMPION OF THE BETRAYED AND OPPRESSED. THIS NEWS SWEETEST MUSIC HAS REACHED MY EARS IN TWENTY YEARS. AMERICA'S STAR OF HOPE NOW ASCENDS. THRILLED BEYOND EXPRESSION BY FATHERCOUGHLIN'SSPEECH. PLEASE RECEIVE EARNEST CONGRATULATIONS AND PROMISE OF WHAT SMALL AID LIES IN MY POWER. LETTER FOLLOWS.

NORBERT O'LEARY,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

THIS IS BEGINNING OF NEW DAY STOP I CAN ONLY FURNISH FOUR VOTES IN MY FAMILY BUT EACH OF US WILL SECURE HUNDREDS STOP I FULLY REALIZE SCOPE OF YOUR SACRIFICE FOR THE CAUSE BUT THOUSANDS OF REAL FRIENDS ARE STANDING BY STOP.

MARY C. PUNCKE,
KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS.

ACTIVE IN MINNESOTA FARMER LABOR CIRCLES YOUR PLATFORM AND UNION PARTY ENTHRALL ME STOP CAN ORGANIZE OPEN HEADQUARTERS IMMEDIATELY TWIN CITIES AND STATE STOP WILL CONSIDER IT HIGHEST HONOR TO RECEIVE YOUR APPOINTMENT TO THIS NATIONAL CRUSADE AND CARRY IT TO VICTORY.

SAM A. ABRAMS,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CONGRATULATIONS PLEASE GET YOUR UNION PARTY PLATFORM INTO CONGRESSIONAL RECORD BEFORE ADJOURNMENT SO THAT IT MAY BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT NATION.

P. W. CROAKE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Dear Mr. Lemke:

I attended a hearing regarding money in the finance room in Washington, D. C., in February, 1932. When you were through with your speech, I formed a strong desire for you to become President Lemke, and have never lost that desire.

During the last Republican convention, I was asked by the girls I was driving home from work who my choice was for president. I said, "Of 127,000,000 people in the United States, my choice would be William Lemke."

When I heard the news you were running for president, I was just overwhelmed with joy.

I desire to do all I can to make your campaign a success, and am going to help as best I can to make it a success. —Mrs. Helen Cullen,
Hazel Park, Mich.

A TRUE SHORT STORY

The year was 1932, when things were at its very gloomiest, hard to get put on a Relief Roll, lots of red tape to go through, people almost starving, waiting for a Poor Commissioner to investigate to see if you were down and out and then finally give one a blue slip of paper for a grocery order, that just gave one a "smell" of food.

We have a family of five children, then the baby, seven months old.

I used everything available in my cupboard, except for about two cups of only bran left in a box. Three children were coming home to dinner. What could I fill their stomachs with?

All I could do was use this two cups of bran and water, not even baking powder or lard. I mixed water and bran and put it in the oven to bake. Imagine the hard, flat, uninviting look and taste it had.

Hungry as they were, it was impossible for them to eat it.

For a Sunday dinner once I had to serve the children two eggs beaten up with water mixed with the eggs and fried. I put a little on each of the children's plates. Dad and I did not even try and divide up or sit down at their table. Tears rolled down my cheeks. I could not even watch them eat it.

This same Sunday also we were out of canned milk for the baby. No credit, no penny to get him his milk. All day we wondered what we could do for this poor tike for his milk when night came.

God was with us in an unusual way. Two of our boys, 10 and 12, took a walk. Passing a country golf club, it began to pour. The boys went for shelter near a club building.

When it stopped raining suddenly, a big car drove in the golf grounds and no caddy there. So he blew the horn for one of the boys to caddy for him several rounds and gave them fifty cents.

They couldn't come home fast enough to show and give us what they made. This meant several cans of milk for our crying, hungry baby, a pound of oatmeal and sugar for our breakfast.

I worked when I could and cleaned a whole up-and-downstairs from eight in the morning till one and two P. M. All I got was fifty cents.

Weak and tired, I walked home many blocks and happy at that, to buy a little something for seven of us at the table to eat.

And then in the end and finally, our case was fully investigated. We were handed a blue slip, amounting to $2.00. Now, fill up a bare cupboard on $2.00, that has been bare for many months.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The name of the writer of this story has been withheld on request, but is on file with* SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The following note accompanied the manuscript:

I hope the Contest includes stories and instances like this. I am certainly telling the truth. I could tell many more predicaments we were in.

After four years of worry and heartache on my part, I came down with a nervous breakdown last July and was in bed just three months and all it came from was all this worry, working as much as I could, and too weak myself to go out and work. I am getting back on my feet, but still nervous, only not hysterical like I had been.

Dad is working only part time of a year, eight months. I could get more work now myself with better pay but my health will never let me work any more, outside of my very own family and housework. But I am trying to get my mind off worry and bills.

Contest

Each week SOCIAL JUSTICE will print a True Short Story.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will pay $5.00 for each story printed.
Conditions of the contest:

(1) **Anyone is eligible to submit true short stories;**
(2) **A manuscript must be accompanied by unassailable proof that the story is true;**
(3) **Payment will be made for only those true short stories that are printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE.**
(4) **The manuscript may be written in pencil, pen or on a typewriter;**
(5) **No manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelopes;**
(6) **The Editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be the sole judge of which stories are printed.**
(7) **Send your True Short Story to:**

True Short Story Editor,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Box 150,
Royal Oak, Mich.

WE RECOGNIZE IN YOU THE QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP NECESSARY TO LEAD OUR COUNTRY OUT OF ITS WILDERNESS STOP WE WILL FOLLOW IN NUMBERS SUFFICIENT TO ASSURE YOUR ELECTION. WE SHIPPED DUFFEY WE CAN ELECT YOU.

WALTER BAERTSCHI,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

JUST TELL ME HOW AND WHERE TO HELP.

ELMER McCLAIN,
LIMA, OHIO.

HEARTIEST APPROVAL JUST LET US KNOW WHEN YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE AT PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS AND HOW MANY WILL BE WITH YOU ALSO IF YOU WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS HERE ENROUTE HOMEWARD BECAUSE YOUR THOUSANDS OF FRIENDS HEREABOUTS EAGER TO SEE YOU AT LAST WHERE YOU BELONG AT HEAD OF PROCESSION.

JAMES A. AND MYRTLE BELL,
ELKHART, INDIANA.

I AM NO LONGER A G. O. P. REPUBLICAN STOP I AM NO LONGER A NEW DEAL DEMOCRAT STOP I AM A SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL OF UNCLE SAM'S CHILDREN UNION PARTY MAN TODAY STOP

GEORGE C. PLUMMER,
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

N. Y. Times Is First to Record Progress of Union Party

(Excerpts from N. Y. Times)

Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—In the Corn Belt there is virtually unanimous agreement on three points: (1) That the Lemke ticket cannot hope to carry any of these Middle Western farm states; (2) that it serves to confuse somewhat the issues of the coming campaign; (3) that it is likely to prove damaging to President Roosevelt.

It is generally assumed, as a matter of fact, that this third probability constitutes the major purpose of the Union party's organization. Governor Landon's friends are visibly pleased and the Roosevelt followers are as plainly worried.

Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—At least half of the politicians and candidates for office in the Central Northwest have been thrown into confusion and embarrassment by the Lemke-Coughlin movement.

The Union for Social Justice is known to have a considerable but as yet untested strength in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Mr. Lemke is personally very strong in North Dakota and, partly because of the Frazier-Lemke bill for refinancing of farm mortgages at a nominal interest rate, in the northwestern parts of Minnesota.

Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., June 26.—New Deal adherents in the Pacific Northwest are considerably more alarmed over the Lemke candidacy than they have been over the bombardments from the right by Alfred E. Smith and other conservative erities. Votes which would otherwise go to Mr. Roosevelt may be cast in large numbers for Representative Lemke in the rural districts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Sentiment for the defeated Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance Bill is strong in all three states.

The bulk of Mr. Lemke's assistance probably will come from the farming communities. His sponsorship of the mortgage moratorium bills has given him a wide rural following.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—The first test of the third party was at the state convention of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, composed of Socialists and Progressives, held at Oshkosh. Delegates from the northern agricultural counties showed so much interest in the Lemke movement that one of them offered a resolution praising its principles and pledging support. The resolution was tabled, but the mere fact of its introduction was significant.

Father Coughlin's Weekly Editorial

Rumor and false report travel speedily from garrulous tongues to credulous ears. It has been intimated even by erstwhile officers of the National Union that I have resigned the presidency of this organization, or would be forced to resign because, as it was alleged, I was organizing a new political party.

It is time to clarify my position as well as that of the National Union relative to the new Union Party.

First and foremost, the National Union for Social Justice is not dissolving, nor will it dissolve. Not one of its original principles is being altered or sacrificed. In the beginning the National Union was conceived to be the medium through which American citizens, independent of professional politics, would have an opportunity to elect law makers who were truly representative of the people and not servants of the money changers. At no time was it ever contemplated that the National Union should become an adjunct to any political party. At no time was it ever planned that the National Union should become the spokesman, or the patron, for any political party.

Every intelligent person knows that the two old political parties, the Republican and the Democratic, had outlived their usefulness to such a degree that they had lost sight of the motives which brought them into existence. Both of them, contrary to the Constitution of our nation, believed that the Federal Reserve Banks had the right to coin and regulate the value of money. Both of them ably protected tax-exempt bonds. Both of them refrained from battling for a living annual wage for the laborer and production at a profit for the farmer. Both of them, while professing the Washingtonian doctrine of "no foreign entanglements", surreptitiously engaged themselves and the destinies of America in the affairs and intrigues of European finance, commerce, politics and philosophy. Both of them were more anxious to participate in conferences with Montagu Norman and the economists of London than they were to heed the appeals of the American people.

Because of these things it was high time to strike at the subversive leadership dominating the Democrats as well as the Republicans. It was high time to take the reins of politics in the hands where they belonged and, therefore, indorse candidates for Congress in any political party whose views harmonized with the sixteen principles of social justice.

The National Union was organized to recapture Congress for the American people.

In the Congress which just adjourned there were at least 152 Representatives whose records merited the support of Americans who believed in the doctrine of America for the Americans.

However, there would have been many more listed in that category had not the President of the United States assumed the unconstitutional power of dictating to Congress, of initiating "must legislation", of threatening recalcitrant Representatives with the lash of his whip of patronage.

Step by step President Roosevelt became the dictator of the House of Representatives. First, he initiated the "gag rule" which prevented contemplated legislation from being discussed upon the floor. Next he threatened with political destruction any Congressman who would not "yes" him by disgracing that Congressman in his own Congressional District. Lastly, he nullified the intelligence of every Representative who dared conceive a salutary law by insisting that all draftings of new laws worthy of consideration by the Administration must be written by his brain trusters.

Affairs came to such an impasse at Washington, through presidential interference, that it was realized how impossible future Congressional activities would be unless a sympathetic President occupied the chair of the White House and permitted Congress to fulfill its constitutional function.

Many weeks ago the friends of William Lemke approached me with the ideas contained in the above paragraphs. No argumentation was powerful enough to destroy these ideas. It became self-evident, if democracy was to be preserved, that the bureaucratic, dictatorial minded Roosevelt must be removed.

Elsewhere in this issue there is explained the function which the so-called third party has always played in the promotion and preservation of democracy in America. Thus, since the two old parties were really one party; since the President was dominated, if not by the men, at least by the philosophy which believed in the private issuance and control of money, therefore, it was time to raise our voice and expend our effort behind a fearless leader of a new party who has pledged his word to permit Congress to be Congress and who has given his oath to restore to Congress the right to coin and regulate money, which oath has been broken by former Presidents as they refrained from upholding the Constitution by handing over to the Federal Reserve Bankers our sovereign right.

Therefore, the National Union, still adhering to its principle of indorsing candidates elected for Federal office, declares eligible for endorsement William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien, presidential and vice-presidential candidates, because their principles, as manifested in their platform, and their promises, as recorded by their deeds, are worthy of our consideration.

Let no idle rumor deceive you that the National Union is amalgamating with the Townsendites, the Share-the-Wealthers, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party or any other organiza-

(Continued on page 13)

tion. Independent of every organization we, upon our own initiative, are preparing to indorse Federal candidates. If these other organizations, independent of us, determine to indorse them, that is their business. If they choose to take the same step which we have taken, that is their responsibility.

It has been resolved by the officers of the National Union that we will not participate in electing William Lemke or Thomas Charles O'Brien any more than we have participated in nominating Martin Sweeney, a Democrat, and Ray Hildebrand, a Republican, for Congress. Just as far as we have gone in securing their nominations at the primaries for both Democrat, Republican and Progressive, so far will we go in securing the election of Lemke and O'Brien, the leaders of the Union Party, for President and Vice-President.

If individual members of the National Union were interested in securing the election of their indorsees at the primary elections, so individual members of the National Union can and should become interested in helping to file for William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien and in assisting to secure their election.

THEREFORE, AWAY WITH ALL APATHY! Unsheathe your swords from the scabbard of idleness. Take every legitimate means to reduce the sixteen principles of social justice to action. You will be condemned by the modern capitalist as a "crack-pot" and a member of the "lunatic fringe" because you do not agree with them that the world is flat. Columbus was condemned as a "crack-pot" both by the high lords and ladies in ancient days. (Thanks be to God he belonged to the "lunatic fringe".)

Louis Pasteur was condemned as a member of the "lunatic fringe" of scientists by the chemists and pharmacists, the dukes and the royalty of France! (Thanks be to God he belonged to the "lunatic fringe".)

Fulton was condemned as a "crack-pot" and his first boat was known as "Fulton's Folly". It was ridiculed by thousands who stood on the banks of the river to watch the boat explode! (Thanks be to God he belonged to the "lunatic fringe".)

In our own day Henry Ford was ridiculed and belittled by the manufacturers of buggies and the sapient "jack asses" of high finance. He, too, was a "crack-pot". (Thanks be to God that he was one.)

The members of the "lunatic fringe" and the "crack-pots" of creation have been those who have forged ahead, digging themselves out of the rut of the commonplace, telescoping new planets with their vision, discovering new continents with their venturesomeness, unveiling the secrets of nature either in the bottom of a test tube or in the crucible of a laboratory.

As far as I am concerned, it is an honor to be called a "crack-pot" by the bearers of the gold standard and the drivelers in cashiers' cages who succeeded in multiplying starvation in the midst of plenty, and making of the human race a band of monkeys living on an island filled with cocoanut trees and yet starving to death because they dare not eat them.

Remember Galileo who discovered the new science of the planets. Remember Newton, the "crack-pot" who discovered the law of gravitation. Remember Columbus, Fulton, Arkwright, Edison, Marconi and Ford!

Are you willing to stand on the shore of the river of time anxious to ridicule an honest effort honestly to distribute wealth, or are you willing to join hands in removing the debris created by the money changers?

The National Union goes on to victory. The penny pamphleteers, the dime-a-line columnists, the corroded minds of the corroded past cannot impede our progress.

Father Coughlin Says:

"A few pigs are slaughtered, a few stalks of cotton are ploughed under, a few men are still idle." Such were the sapient pronouncements of the Honorable Joseph Robinson, New Deal leader in the "Few Deal" Senate.

Just what does the word "few" mean?

A few pigs are officially counted as 6,740,000, which is one-tenth of the pork population of the world.

A few stalks of cotton are equivalent to ten million acres—equivalent to all of the cotton produced in Egypt, or enough cotton to make one shirt for every man in the United States, or one suit of clothes for every tramp generated by the "Few Deal".

A few unemployed is translated by eleven million able-bodied producers, not counting the three million WPA dolesters who are forced to work at less than a living wage by Joe Robinson and his colleagues, who assassinated the McCarran Amendment, which attempted to stipulate a living wage for every government worker.

May the dealings of the "Few Deal" be few and fewer. Their total disregard for facts, figures and truth, their consistent breaking of promises and their backstage bargaining with the Browders have rendered them obnoxious to a sane people.

COMPARE THE PLATFORMS

The Platform of the Union Party

Compare the short, honest, clear Platform of the Union Party to the longwinded, evasive, compromising Democratic and Republican Platforms of the Bankers' Party.

Note that the two Platforms of the Bankers' Party do not restore to Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

1—America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entangling, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2—Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3—Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6—Congress shall legislate that there will be assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7—Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8—Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9—Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10—Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States, to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11—Congress shall organize and institute a federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12—Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13—Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14—Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15—Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

The Democratic Platform

We hold this truth to be self-evident—That the test of a representative government is its ability to promote the safety and happiness of the people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—That 12 years of Republican leadership left our Nation sorely stricken in body, mind and spirit; and that three years of Democratic leadership have put it back on the road to restored health and prosperity.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—That 12 years of Republican surrender to the dictatorship of a privileged few have been supplanted by a Democratic leadership which has returned the people themselves to the places of authority, and has revived in them new faith and restored the hope which they had almost lost.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—That this three-year recovery in all the basic fields of life and the re-establishment of the American way of living has been brought about by humanizing the policies of the Federal Government as they affect the personal, financial, industrial and agricultural well-being of the American people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—That government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

1—Protection of the family and the home.

2—Establishment of a Democracy of opportunity for all the people.

3—Aid to those overtaken by disaster.

These obligations neglected through 12 years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American Government. Under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

1—WE HAVE begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnaping and banditry. We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

Savings and Investments

2—WE HAVE safeguarded the thrift of our citizens by curtailing those who would gamble with other people's savings, by requiring truth in the sale of securities; by guiding the banks upon the use of credit for speculation; by outlawing the manipulation of prices in stock and commodity markets; by curbing the overweening power and unfair practices of the holding companies; by insuring 50,000,000 bank accounts.

Old Age and Social Security

3—WE HAVE built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the hazards of unemployment and old age; for the underprivileged, the crippled and the blind. On the foundation of the Social Security Act we are determined to erect a structure of economic security for all our people, making sure that this benefit shall keep step with the ever-increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens.

Consumer

4—WE WILL act to secure to the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

Rural Electrification

5—This Administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee Valley and in several other parts of the nation. As a result electricity has been made available to the people at a lower rate. We will continue to promote plans for rural electrification and for cheap power by means of the yardstick method.

Housing

6—We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford. In the last three years the Federal Government, having saved more than two million homes from foreclosure, has taken the first steps in our history to provide decent housing for people of meager incomes. We believe every encouragement should be given to the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the Government should steadily extend its housing program toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

Veterans

7—We shall continue just treatment to our war veterans and their dependents.

Agriculture

We have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its pre-war purchasing power. The farmer is no longer suffering from fifteen-cent corn, three-cent hogs, two-and-one-half-cent beef at the farm, five-cent wool, thirty-cent wheat, five-cent cotton and three-cent sugar.

By Federal legislation we have reduced the farmers' indebtedness and doubled his net income. In co-operation with the states and through the farmers' own committees, we are restoring the fertility of his land and checking the erosion of his soil. We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

We will continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment program with payments to farmers.

We will continue a fair-minded administration of agricultural laws, quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We recognize the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full co-operation of the Government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

We favor the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers; we favor judicious control boards and commodity loans; and we favor assistance within Federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand, at a fair profit to the farmers.

We favor encouragement of sound, practical farm co-operatives.

By the purchase and retirement of ten million acres of submarginal land, and assistance to those attempting to eke out an existence upon it, we have made a good beginning toward proper land use and rural rehabilitation.

The farmer has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Labor

We have given the army of America's industrial workers something more substantial than the Republicans' dinner pail full of promises. We have increased the workers' pay and shortened his hours; we have undertaken to put an end to the sweated labor of his wife and children; we have written into the law of the land his right to collective bargaining and self-organization free from the interference of employers; we have provided federal machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights, both as wage earner and consumer, in the production and consumption of all commodities including coal and water power and other natural-resource products.

The worker has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Business

We have taken the American business man out of the red. We have saved his bank and credit system as a sounder foundation; we have extended credit; we have lowered interest rates; we have undertaken to free him from the ravages of cut-throat competition.

The American business man has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Youth

We have aided youth to stay in school; given them constructive occupation; opened the doors of hope to which 12 years of Republican neglect had closed.

Our youth have been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep them on that road.

Monopoly and Concentration of Economic Power

Monopolies and the concentration of economic power, the creation of Republican rule and privilege, continue to be the master of the producer, the exploiter of the consumer, and the enemy of the independent operator. This is a problem challenging the unremitting effort of untrammeled public officials in every branch of the Government. We pledge vigorous and fearless use to enforce the criminal and civil provisions of the existing anti-trust laws, and to the extent that their effectiveness has been weakened by new corporate devices or judicial construction, we propose by law to restore their efficacy by stamping out monopolistic practices and the concentration of economic power.

We have aided and will continue to aid those who have been visited by widespread drought and floods and have adopted a nationwide flood-control policy.

Unemployment

We believe that unemployment is a National problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our government to meet it in a National way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than five million people have been re-employed; and we shall continue to maintain that first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in co-operation with state and local governments on useful public projects, to the end that the National wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his self-maintenance, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life.

The Constitution

The Republican platform proposes to meet many pressing National problems solely by action of the separate states. We know that drought, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices cannot be adequately handled exclusively by 48 separate state legislatures, 48 separate state administrations and 48 separate state courts. Transactions and activities which inevitably overflow state boundaries call for both state and Federal treatment.

We have sought and will continue to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the Constitution.

If these problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and Federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The Merit System in Government

For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service—which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices—to all non-policy-making positions in the Federal service.

We shall subject to the civil service law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operation.

Civil Liberties

We shall continue to guard the freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly which our Constitution guarantees; with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Government Finance

The Administration has stopped deflation, restored values and enabled business to go ahead with confidence.

When National income shrinks, government income is imperiled. In reviving National income, we have fortified Government finance. We have rebuilt the public credit to a position of unsurpassed security. The interest rate of Government bonds has been reduced to the lowest point in 28 years. The same Government bonds which in 1932 sold under 85 are now selling over 104.

We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors, and property owners on the one hand, and wage earners and creditors on the other, a currency which will permit full utilization of the country's resources. We assert that today we have the sound 'sane currency in the world.

We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of Federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and to the reduction of the National debt at the earliest possible moment.

Foreign Policy

In our relationship with other nations, this Government will continue to extend the policy of good neighbor. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of National policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared, resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to take the profits out of war; to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere.

We shall continue to foster the increase in our foreign trade which has been achieved by this Administration; to seek by mutual agreement the lowering of those tariff barriers, quotas and embargoes which have been raised against our exports of agricultural and industrial products; but continue as in the past to give adequate protection to our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition or the dumping on our shores of commodities and goods produced abroad by cheap labor or subsidized by foreign governments.

The Issue

The issue in this election is plain. The American people are called upon to choose between a Republican administration that has and would again regiment them in the service of privileged groups, and a Democratic administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all our people.

We have faith in the destiny of our Nation. We are sufficiently endowed with natural resources and with productive capacity to provide for all a quality of life that meets the standards of real Americanism.

Dedicated to a government of liberal American principles, we are determined to oppose equally, the despotism of Communism and the menace of concealed Fascism.

We hold this final truth to be self-evident—that the interests, the security and the happiness of the people of the United States of America can be perpetuated only under Democratic Government as conceived by the founders of our Nation.

The Republican Platform

America is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by government itself.

For three long years the New Deal administration has dishonored American traditions and flagrantly betrayed the pledges upon which the Democratic party sought and received public support.

The powers of Congress have been usurped by the president.

The integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flaunted.

The rights and liberties of American citizens have been violated.

Regulated monopoly has displaced free enterprise.

The New Deal Administration constantly seeks to usurp the rights reserved to the states and to the people.

It has insisted on the passage of laws contrary to the Constitution.

It has intimidated witnesses and interfered with the right of petition.

It has dishonored our country by repudiating its most sacred obligations.

It has been guilty of frightful waste and extravagance, using public funds for partisan political purposes.

It has promoted investigations to harass and intimidate American citizens, at the same time denying investigations into its own improper expenditures.

It has created a vast multitude of new offices, filled them with its favorites, set up a centralized bureaucracy, and sent out swarms of inspectors to harass our people.

It has bred fear and hesitation in commerce and industry, thus discouraging new enterprises, preventing employment and prolonging the depression.

It secretly has made tariff agreements with our foreign competitors, flooding our markets with foreign commodities.

It has coerced and intimidated voters by withholding relief to those opposing its tyrannical policies.

It has destroyed the morale of many of our people and made them dependent upon government.

Appeals to passion and class prejudice have replaced reason and tolerance.

To a free people, these actions are insufferable. This campaign cannot be waged on the traditional differences between the Republican and Democratic parties. The responsibility of this election transcends all previous political divisions. We invite all Americans irrespective of party, to join us in defense of American institutions.

Constitutional Government and Free Enterprise

We pledge ourselves:

1—To maintain the American system of constitutional and local self-government and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government. There can be no individual liberty without an independent judiciary.

2—To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition and equality of opportunity, and to seek its constant betterment in the interests of all.

Re-employment

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. To that end we advocate:

Removal of restrictions on production.

Abandonment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living and thereby restrict buying, reduce volume and prevent re-employment.

Encouragement instead of hindrance to legitimate business.

Withdrawal of government from competition with private pay rolls.

Elimination of unnecessary and hampering regulations.

Adoption of such other policies as will furnish a chance for individual enterprise, industrial expansion and the restoration of jobs.

Relief

The necessities of life must be provided for the needy, and hope must be restored pending recovery. The administration of relief is a major failure of the New Deal. It has been faithless to those who most deserve our sympathy. To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1—The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2—Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3—Undertaking of federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4—A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

Security

Real security will be possible only when our productive capacity is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living for all American families and to provide a surplus for future need and contingencies. For the attainment of that ultimate objective, we look to the energy, self-reliance and character of our people, and to our system of free enterprise.

Society has an obligation to promote the security of the people, by affording some measure of protection against involuntary unemployment and dependency in old age. The New Deal policies, while purporting to provide social security, have, in fact, endangered it.

We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:

1—We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the support of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate.

2—Every American citizen over 65 should receive supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3—Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4—To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

The unemployment insurance and old-age annuity sections of the present Social Security Act are unworkable, and deny benefits to about two-thirds of our adult population, including professional men and women and all those engaged in agriculture and domestic service, and the self-employed, while imposing heavy tax burdens upon all. The so-called reserve fund estimated at $47,000,000,000 for old age insurance is no reserve at all, because the fund will contain nothing but the government's promise to pay, while the taxes collected in the guise of premiums will be wasted by the government in reckless and extravagant political schemes.

Labor

The welfare of labor rests upon increased production and the prevention of exploitation. We pledge ourselves to:

Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

Agriculture

The farm problem is an economic and social, not a partisan problem, and we propose to treat it accordingly. Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New Deal administration has taken to itself the principles of the Republican policy of soil conservation and land retirement.

This action opens the way for a non-political and permanent solution. Such a solution cannot be had under a New Deal administration which misuses the program to serve party ends, to promote scarcity and to limit by coercive methods the farmer's control over his own farm.

Our paramount object is to protect and foster the family type of farm, traditional in American life, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

We propose:

1—To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

2—A national land-use program, including the acquisition of abandoned and non-productive farm land, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

3—That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to cooperating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy toward the dairy and livestock industries.

4—To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

5—To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.

6—To protect the American farmer against the importation of all livestock, dairy, and agricultural products, substitutes therefor, and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.

7—To provide effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.

8—To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and livestock loans, and preference in land loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

9—To provide for decentralized, non-partisan control of the Farm Credit Administration and the election by National Farm Loan Associations of at least one-half of each board of directors of the Federal Land Banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10—To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the production level of the family-type farm.

11—To encourage and further develop cooperative marketing.

12—To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13—To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

Tariff

Nearly 60 per cent. of all imports into the United States are now free of duty. The other 40 per cent. of imports compete directly with the product of our industry. We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. It is futile and dangerous. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been destructive. Its continuance would work to the detriment of the wage earner and the farmer.

We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the powers of the tariff commission in order to extend this policy along nonpartisan lines.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval.

Monopolies

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained.

Regulation of Business

We recognize the existence of a field within which government regulation is desirable and salutary. The authority to regulate should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards. Their determinations on law and facts should be subject to review by the courts. We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect investors. We favor also federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities.

Civil Service

Under the New Deal official authority has been given to inexperienced and incompetent persons. The civil service has been sacrificed to create a national political machine. As a result the federal government has never presented such a picture of confusion and inefficiency.

We pledge ourselves to the merit system, virtually destroyed by New Deal spoilsmen. It should be restored, improved and extended.

We will provide such conditions as offer an attractive, permanent career in government service to young men and women of ability, irrespective of party affiliations.

Government Finance

The New Deal administration has been characterized by shameful waste, and general financial irresponsibility. It has piled deficit upon deficit. It threatens national bankruptcy and the destruction through inflation of insurance policies and savings bank deposits.

We pledge ourselves to:

Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.

Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

Revise the federal tax system and co-ordinate it with state and local tax systems.

Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes.

Money and Banking

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.

We oppose further devaluation of the dollar.

We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the executive.

We will co-operate with other countries toward stabilization of currencies as soon as we can do so with due regard for our national interests and as soon as other nations have sufficient stability to justify such action.

Foreign Affairs

We pledge ourselves to promote and maintain peace by all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments.

Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court, nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs.

We shall promote, as the best means of securing and maintaining peace by the pacific settlement of disputes, the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals, which shall determine such disputes in accordance with law, equity and justice.

National Defense

We favor an army and navy, including air forces, adequate for our national defense.

We will co-operate with other nations in the limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms.

Bill of Rights

We pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio; and the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

We offer the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men.

Furthermore:

1—We favor the construction by the federal government of headwater storage basins to prevent floods, subject to the approval of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the states whose lands are concerned.

2—We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied walks of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life, and make him solely a ward of the federal government.

3—To our Indian population we pledge every effort on the part of the national government to ameliorate living conditions for them.

4—We pledge continuation of the Republican policy of adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country and for their widows, orphans and dependents.

5—We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries, amounting to $12,000,000,000—one-third of our national debt. No effort has been made by the present administration even to reopen negotiations.

6—We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in federal and state employment.

Conclusion

We assume the obligations and duties imposed upon government by modern conditions. We affirm our unalterable conviction that, in the future as in the past, the fate of the nation will depend not so much on the wisdom and power of government, as on the character and virtue, self-reliance, industry and thrift of the people and on their willingness to meet the responsibilities essential to the preservation of a free society.

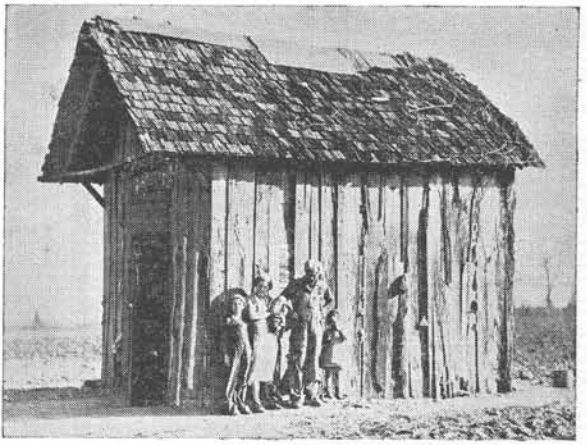
Finally, as our party affirmed in its first platform in 1856: "Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among our citizens we oppose all legislation tending to impair them," and "we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared."

The acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

Four American Homes

THE "GRANDEST HOME IN AMERICA," "Vizcaya," is located on Biscayne Bay, near Miami, Florida. This white marble palace, containing 72 rooms, was built by the late James Deering of Chicago, former President of the International Harvester Co., at a cost of $15,000,000. He was a bachelor who made his money selling machinery to farmers.

Ten Million Homes Need To Be Built For Ten Million American Families Now Existing in Dilapidated Shacks and Unhealthy Slums



THIS ONE ROOM HOME in Poinsett County, Ark., houses this family of five. It has no conveniences and the stove is a discarded oil can. The baby is a month old.

THESE UNEMPLOYED MEN warm themselves beside their open fireplace, in front of their city home, located in a vacant lot at Orchard Street in New York.

Below: **THIS MISSISSIPPI RIVER HOME** was "hand made" by its occupants, a family of six.

Wide World Photos